REMARKS

The present Amendment amends claims 3, 8 and 13, leaves claims 4, 9 and 14 unchanged and adds new claim 18. Therefore, the present application has pending claims 3, 4, 8, 9, 13, 14 and 18.

Claims 3, 8 and 13 stand rejected under 35 USC §102(a) as being anticipated by Mulahusic (articled entitled "SIP Issues in Dual-stack Environments"); and claims 4, 7 and 14 stand rejected under 35 USC §103(a) as being unpatentable over Mulahusic. This rejection is traversed for the following reasons. Applicants submit that the features of the present invention as now recited in claims 3, 4, 8, 9, 13 and 14 are not taught or suggested by Mulahusic whether taken individually or in combination with any of the other references of record. Therefore, Applicants respectfully request the Examiner to reconsider and withdraw these rejections.

The present invention is directed to session control system, a session control terminal connected to a session control system via an IP network and capable of communicating using IPv4 protocol and communicating using the IPv6 protocol, and a network system including an IP network, communication terminals connected to the IP network and a session control system connected to the IP network.

According to the present invention the session control system includes a control unit for performing a process of establishing a session between communication terminals connected to an IP network, a receiving unit for receiving, from a first communication terminal, a session control request packet to a second communication terminal and a transmitting unit for transmitting a notification to the first communication terminal if an IP protocol

version of the session control request packet is different from an IP protocol version usable by the second communication terminal.

Further, according to the present invention the receiving unit receives a packet having both registration information for an IPv4 terminal and registration information for an IPv6 terminal.

Still further, according to the present invention the registration information for the IPv4 terminal is separate from the registration information for the IPv6 terminal.

Thus, in answer to the speculation by the Examiner in the first full paragraph on page 3 of the Office Action, Applicants hereby confirm that according to the present invention a packet including both registration information for an IPv6 terminal and registration information for an IPv4 terminal is communicated in advance to a session establishing procedure and that the registration information for the IPv4 terminal is separate from the registration information for the IPv6 terminal.

Therefore, according to the present invention, both the IP address registration required for setting up a session of the IPv4 protocol and the IP address registration required for setting up a session of the IPv6 protocol are completed by one IPv4/IPv6 dual registration process. See Figs. 5 and 6 of the present application.

The above described features of the present invention now more clearly recited in the claims are not taught or suggested by any of the references of record whether said references are taken individually or in combination with each other. Particularly, the above described features of the present invention as now more clearly recited in the claims are not taught or

suggested by Mulahusic whether taken individually or in combination with any of the other references of record as suggested by the Examiner.

Regarding claim 3, the Examiner states by reciting the first paragraph of Scenario I on page 3 of Mulahusic that "the host initiating the session is registered with its SIP server with both IPv4 and IPv6 addresses". This paragraph of Mulahusic, however, merely indicates the status of registered IP addresses in the SIP server quite different from that of the present invention.

Mulahusic does not explicitly disclose the operation of registering the IPv4 and IPv6 addresses from an Alice's host to the SIP server. That is, Mulahusic fails to teach or suggest "a receiving unit that receives a packet having both registration information for an IPv4 terminal and registration information for an IPv6 terminal" as in the present invention.

In the last paragraph on page 3 of the Office Action, the Examiner states that "it is clear that this field (contact field of REGISTER request) can contain multiple addresses because RFC 3261 states on page 61 that if more than on contact is sent in a REGISTER request, the registering UA intends to associate all of the URIs in these contact header field values with the address-of-record present in the To Field". However, the portion of the RFC 3261 cited by the Examiner does not explicitly suggest that the contact field includes both the IPv4 and IPv6 addresses assigned to the same communication terminal to be associated with an URI of the communication terminal in the SIP server nor that the registration information for the IPv4 terminal is separate from the registration information for the IPv6 terminal as in the present invention as recited in the claims.

Mulahusic discloses in Scenario 1 on pages 2 and 3 thereof that a host initiating the session is registered with its SIP server with both IPv4 and IPv6 addresses. However, Mulahusic does not disclose a communication sequence of registering the IPv4 address and a separate IPv6 address in a receiving unit as in the present invention as recited in the claims.

Specifically, at no point is there any teaching or suggestion in Mulahusic of the dual registration of separate address information of an IPv4 terminal and an IPv6 terminal such as illustrated in Fig. 5 of the present application, such as step 81.

Thus, Mulahusic fails to teach or suggest a receiving unit for receiving, from a first communication terminal, a session control request packet to a second communication terminal and a transmitting unit for transmitting a notification to the first communication terminal if an IP protocol version of the session control request packet is different from an IP protocol version usable by the second communication terminal as recited in the claims.

Further, Mulahusic fails to teach or suggest that the receiving unit receives a packet having both registration information for an IPv4 terminal and registration information for an IPv6 terminal as recited in the claims.

Still further, Mulahusic fails to teach or suggest that the registration information for the IPv4 terminal is separate from the registration information for the IPv6 terminal as recited in the claims.

Therefore, Mulahusic fails to teach or suggest the features of the present invention as now more clearly recited in the claims and as such does not anticipate nor render obvious the claimed invention. Accordingly, reconsideration and withdrawal of the 35 USC §102(a) rejection of claims 3, 8

and 13 as being anticipated by Mulahusic and reconsideration and withdrawal of the 35 USC §103(a) rejection of claims 4, 9 and 14 as being unpatentable over Mulahusic is respectfully requested.

The remaining references of record have been studied. Applicants submit that they do not supply any of the deficiencies noted above with respect to the references utilized in the rejection of claims 3, 4, 8, 9, 13 and 14.

As indicated above, the present Amendment adds new claim 18. New claim 18 recites many of the same features recited in claims 3, 4, 8, 9, 13 and 14 shown above not to be taught or suggested by the references of record.

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, Applicants submit that claims 3, 4, 8, 9, 13, 14 and 18 are in condition for allowance. Accordingly, early allowance of the present application based on claims 3, 4, 8, 9, 13, 14 and 18 is respectfully requested.

To the extent necessary, the Applicants petition for an extension of time under 37 CFR 1.136. Please charge any shortage in fees due in connection with the filing of this paper, including extension of time fees, or credit any overpayment of fees, to the deposit account of MATTINGLY, STANGER, MALUR & BRUNDIDGE, P.C., Deposit Account No. 50-1417 (NIT-408).

Respectfully submitted,

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